

## MCABE IS STRICKEN

Bishop Attacked by Apoplexy  
in New York Street.

## RESUSCITATED IN A SALOON

Eminent Churchman Rescued Barely  
in Time by a Policeman—Insists on  
Continuing Trip to Philadelphia,  
but Is Induced to Go to Hospital.  
Wife Hurries from Quaker City.

New York, Dec. 11.—Bishop Charles McCabe, of the M. E. Church, was stricken with apoplexy this morning at the foot of West Twenty-third street while on his way to Philadelphia from a trip to New England.

An ambulance was called, and he was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said to-night that the attack was comparatively slight, but in view of the bishop's seventy years, no definite prognosis could be made.

It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when Patrolman John Lelander, of the West Twenty-third street police station, saw the bishop standing uncertainly on the sidewalk at Twelfth avenue and Twenty-third street. He carried a small satchel and a paper in his left hand, and was reeling and swaying to and fro as if about to fall. The policeman saw at once that the clergyman was seriously ill and helped him into the back room of a saloon on the corner.

The bishop's right side appeared to be almost useless, and he had no control over his right leg and arm. His speech was thick and almost incomprehensible, but he managed to make the policeman understand that his name was McCabe, and that he was on his way to Philadelphia.

## Insisted on Continuing Trip.

When the ambulance arrived, in charge of a surgeon, Bishop McCabe at first demurred to being taken to the hospital. He could scarcely talk, but it was plain that he was anxious to continue his journey. He was in no condition to travel, however, and finally agreed to the ride in the ambulance. When it came time to leave the shelter of the saloon back room it was found that the bishop could not walk, and he was carried out on a stretcher.

At the hospital he was identified through letters found in his pocket. Rev. Dr. Eaton Homer and the Rev. Dr. G. P. Mains, of the Methodist Book Concern, were sent for and hurried to the hospital. Speaking with great dignity the bishop managed to ask that his wife and son be sent for. Then he added slowly: "I'm not worried. Don't you worry."

Mrs. McCabe was called on the telephone at the Hotel Normandie, in Philadelphia, and informed of her husband's illness. She said that he had been on a trip to New England, and had expected to get home to-day. The bishop had a less serious attack last summer, but at that time he called it vertigo and rallied very quickly. Mrs. McCabe started at once for this city, arriving at the hospital late in the afternoon.

## Attained Wide Celebrity.

Bishop McCabe is one of the most widely known men in the Methodist denomination. He has occupied his present post in the church for ten years, but was long known as "Chaplain McCabe," on account of his services in the civil war, when he was chaplain of the 123d Ohio Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, and spent four months in Libby Prison. After the war he toured the country with a lecture called "The bright side of Libby Prison."

## PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA

## Concert, with Patschukoff as Soloist, Delights Large Audience.

The concert given at the Belasco Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Fritz Scheff, and with the distinguished Russian violinist, Alexander Patschukoff, as soloist, proved attractive enough comfortably to fill the house. The music-loving society of Washington was in full force. The concert, though short, was thoroughly enjoyed, and the reception accorded Patschukoff was all that the heart of an artist could wish. Not content with his masterly playing of Tchaikovsky's Concerto for violin and orchestra, in D major, Op. 35, the applause was so long continued and so insistent that the soloist, though evidently with reluctance, played a beautiful number of his own composition for an encore.

A feature of the afternoon's music was the distinctly modern note throughout. It began with Anton Dvorak's Symphony No. 5, E minor, from "The New World," Op. 95. This extraordinarily romantic symphony was practically the last work of the Bohemian Dvorak, and to hear it is to comprehend thoroughly how it got its name.

The second number on the programme introduced Alexander Patschukoff. A young man, blond and slight of frame, he is not aided in his work by those qualities of personal magnetism which mark so many of the best foreign artists who find appreciation in the United States. But that he is a master of the violin no one who falls under the charm of his music will deny. A courageous one, too, for he chose for his Washington debut Tchaikovsky's most difficult concerto. So enormous are the technical difficulties of this concerto that violinists of the first rank have avoided it and musical critics have condemned it. It has been said, indeed, that Tchaikovsky wrote the number hoping that violinists would find its difficulties insurmountable. It was interpreted with great force, vivacity of movement, and wonderful grace by Patschukoff, and the artist well earned the spontaneous outburst of applause that greeted his closing phrases of the allegro vivacissimo.

The last two numbers on the programme were Cesar Franck's symphonic poem, "Redemption," played for the first time in Washington. It is part of his famous pratorio of the same name, and is characterized by its color resemblance to the work of Richard Strauss. The concert concluded with Edward Grieg's Symphonic Dance No. 4, Op. 64, a charming number, which shows the composer's skill in utilizing to the fullest the folk music of Sweden, his native country. Various folk melodies run all through the theme, beautifully blended and entrancing in their appeal.

Beautiful Art Pictures Given away with Elk Grove Butter Coupons. 922 Ala. ave.

## DAILY FASHION HINT.



An Accepted Fur Mode.

The most favored design of collar and muff this season is here illustrated, made of well-matched, very dark mink skin. The stole effect of the collar shows the dark lines of the fur to excellent advantage, and is made to fall to the knees. Long, brown tails decorate the ends of the stole and form a pretty finish for the barrel-shaped muff, that is minus the usual adornment of mink heads, considered by many one of the most fascinating of fur trimmings.

## SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Famous Singer in Recital Under Auspices of Mount Vernon Seminary. Mme. Schumann-Heink, the world-famous singer whose artistic personality appeals to music lovers with greater force, probably, than that of any other living contralto, appeared in concert yesterday afternoon at the New National Theatre before one of the most interesting audiences of the musical season. The project for which the recital was given—the free kindergarten which is maintained in connection with the settlement house by the Mount Vernon Seminary—received the patronage of fashionable as well as artistic society. It was the sort of event and the sort of audience that makes one deplore more than ever the absence of a music hall in Washington, where a musical occasion of note rarely occurs in the evening.

In abandoning light opera and returning to the concert stage, where the famous artist occupies a unique and important position, Mme. Schumann-Heink has delighted a host of admirers. Any reference to this woman's attainments in grand opera is superfluous, as she is recognized as one of the wonderful singers of her generation. The same warmth that pervades her acting renders her appearance in concert something beyond the ordinary. The woman and the artist are inseparably one and controlled by a magnetism that is irresistibly attractive. Schumann-Heink possesses charm to a greater degree than any contemporary singer known to Americans. Fritz Scheff has this same quality of charm. It is a factor of her youth. With Schumann-Heink the charm is independent of age and beauty; it will remain with the artist always; and when Schumann-Heink is old and her voice is worn, it will still be there, people will love to listen to her singing for the very reason and method of it, just as they flocked to hear Campanini, for the sake of his artistic temperament, long after the singer's voice was gone.

Mme. Schumann-Heink excels in rendering the music of the four great figures in the history of the Lied—Schubert, Brahms, Schumann and Franz. In yesterday's programme the first three named composers were represented, in addition to selections by Rosini, Beethoven, and Richard Strauss. Mme. Schumann-Heink's appearance was greeted with vigorous applause. Mile. Fritz Scheff, through whose courtesy and that of her management the theatre was loaned for the occasion of the concert, occupied a box, and at the conclusion of the Schubert numbers presented the artist with an enormous bunch of American Beauty roses. The stage was attractively set with a dais of screens against a green background and innumerable palms, the one touch of color being the crimson entrance hangings. Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared in a becoming white-washed toilet of pale gray chiffon satin, heavily embroidered and spangled. With it was worn a large white-plumed hat.

The first number, Rossini's aria from "Mikado," was impressively rendered. Although there was a slight evidence of cold, which rendered less clear than usual the artist's pianissimo passages, as the fine melody progressed the splendid organ of the singer's magnificent physique found a perfect poise, which was maintained throughout the programme. Nothing apparently fatigues Mme. Schumann-Heink. The final number of the exhaustive programme to which two encores were added—was a climax of melodious achievement.

Through the quiet and beautiful passages of Beethoven's "Ich Liebe Dich," and the "Neue Liebe, Neues Leben," with Schumann-Heink reached the Schubert group of songs, three in number. The "Litanies" was exquisitely rendered with a quiet mastery well suited to the artist's powers. "Aufenthalts" brought out the higher and higher register with tremendous power and effect, and the final Schubert number, "Rastlose Liebe," sung with a tender emotion and charm, and finished triumphantly in the lower register, elicited a storm of applause. The artist was recalled several times in response to the enthusiastic handclapping.

The third group of songs was the Schumann recital, eight in number, and known as "Frauenliebe und Leben." It is a dramatic-musical poem, which evinces the composer's most characteristic subtleties. Mme. Schumann-Heink, in her interpretation, reached the very heart of the poem, reflecting the mood in which it was conceived. In her broad, deep current of song, she carried her listeners along the theme of the composition, portraying the youth mystery, rapture and final address of womanhood. All that was lacking in the dramatic occasion was the stage setting and the proper costume. Schumann-Heink, the actress, was in strong evidence, although she sang with physical repression. As a piece of descriptive work, this group of songs was flawless, and at its conclusion more flowers were passed across the footlights, and the artist responded to the encore with a charming selection by Hildach.

The Brahms group of songs, six in number, was equally interesting, though only as sentimentality. In this manner of song Schumann-Heink is supported by a modern modern composer, except Wagner, has been the object of so much hostility and animadversion as Brahms. His music must be studied to meet with appreciation. Schumann-Heink's rendition was enlightening, as well as artistically delightful. In response to an encore she sang an aria by Mendelssohn from "Tausend," which was irresistibly dainty.

It was reserved for the final Richard Strauss numbers to show the artist at her best. The "Befreit" and the "Helmliche Aufzuehung" were superbly given. The singer's voice rose in power and purity to the heights of grand opera. It was a surprise to many, who had judged Schumann-Heink by the limitations of the light opera in which she was last heard in Washington, to follow the splendid conceptions of this modern song writer—rippling piano accompaniment—as Schumann-Heink portrayed them. Any audience other than a Washington one would have rent the air with applause and bravos. As it was, the singer was recalled to the stage several times. In the Strauss numbers, M. M. Parker and Miss L. J. Keck, Mrs. Barney, Prof. and Mrs. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Mosses, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Farnsworth, Miss Florence Worthington, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. B. H. Warner, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Marion Dall, Mrs. Gale, and Mrs. W. C. Hill.

W. R. Chappell Gives a Stag. W. R. Chappell, 475 Florida avenue northwest, chief clerk of the water register's office of the District government, last night gave a stag party to the employees of the office. Music was furnished by the Water Office Orchestra and the Mount Pleasant Quartet. George W. Wallace acted as toastmaster.

## and the artist responded to the encore

with a charming selection by Hildach.

The Brahms group of songs, six in number, was equally interesting, though only as sentimentality. In this manner of song Schumann-Heink is supported by a modern modern composer, except Wagner, has been the object of so much hostility and animadversion as Brahms.

His music must be studied to meet with appreciation. Schumann-Heink's rendition was enlightening, as well as artistically delightful. In response to an encore she sang an aria by Mendelssohn from "Tausend," which was irresistibly dainty.

It was reserved for the final Richard Strauss numbers to show the artist at her best. The "Befreit" and the "Helmliche Aufzuehung" were superbly given. The singer's voice rose in power and purity to the heights of grand opera. It was a surprise to many, who had judged Schumann-Heink by the limitations of the light opera in which she was last heard in Washington, to follow the splendid conceptions of this modern song writer—rippling piano accompaniment—as Schumann-Heink portrayed them. Any audience other than a Washington one would have rent the air with applause and bravos. As it was, the singer was recalled to the stage several times. In the Strauss numbers, M. M. Parker and Miss L. J. Keck, Mrs. Barney, Prof. and Mrs. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Mosses, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Farnsworth, Miss Florence Worthington, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. B. H. Warner, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Marion Dall, Mrs. Gale, and Mrs. W. C. Hill.

In the large audience were Mrs. Shonts and the Misses Shonts; the latter, members of the Mount Vernon Seminary Association, entertained a box party. Other well-known persons in the audience were Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pierce Crosby and Miss Jean Crosby, Mrs. John E. Reynolds and Miss Moody, the latter the sister of the Attorney General; Miss Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ridgely and Miss Ridgely, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Mrs. Quay and Miss Quay, the Misses Dodge, Mrs. Sowers and Miss Sowers, Mrs. M. M. Parker and Miss L. J. Keck, Mrs. Barney, Prof. and Mrs. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. John Dalzell, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Mosses, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Farnsworth, Miss Florence Worthington, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. B. H. Warner, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Marion Dall, Mrs. Gale, and Mrs. W. C. Hill.

The total of exports and imports of the island was \$45,000,000, against \$18,000,000 in 1905. This is the largest in the island's history.

Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1895, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year in the Spanish regime. There were 20,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,186,000.

## FROM WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT.

The broadest philanthropic scheme I ever heard broached was outlined in a speech recently made by a well-known educator. He calls it "The endowment of the slums," and hastens to add that it is a handsome proposition rather than an act of charity. On that basis he is endeavoring to interest men and women with money to spare.

From an investigation of the slums of his own city, Chicago, he has become convinced that there is a wealth of talent, even genius, going to waste because nobody with the proper means takes the trouble to dig out either. He asserts that the slums are peopled with the descendants of races which have achieved greatness in all the arts, and that the law of heredity refuses to be overlooked. He asks that some of the wealth headed toward the uplifting of humanity be diverted to the purpose of encouraging talent in this particular class as soon as it is discovered.

His plan is an enlargement of the work of individuals which has given us great artists, writers, and musicians. Poverty has been the cradle of many of the best of these, and private purses furnished the stepping stones to success. In some cases the loans have been repaid; in others they were regarded as gifts, easily forgotten. Still, I am of the opinion that the absence of gratitude cannot wholly blight the feeling of satisfaction in having been the means of giving great talent to the world that can appreciate it.

A great deal of energy is wasted in slum work simply because of useless methods which have been scorned by those who were expected to profit by them. College settlements have done wonders in the reform line, the good everyday example having more power than other methods. Compulsory cleanliness there must be, of course, for health's sake, but there must be a feeling of emulation to bring out the best of any us.

An unnatural father left a good-sized property to his sons—three, I think—on condition that they all become physicians. Probably none of them is fitted for the profession by taste or temperament, and more than likely some other field of labor will lose a good worker if they elect to carry out the provisions of the will.

The thing we like to do is the one to which we should devote ourselves. The maid who finds her greatest pleasure in scrubbing the floor is not much good at parlor work, and the woman who has a taste for trimming hats is wasting time in piano practice. Many a boy is trained for a profession, to conform with family tradition or parental pride, when he finds keen pleasure in the use of tools or the management of machinery.

He may achieve some degree of success in anything he undertakes, but he is surely falling short of the mark he might attain if allowed to follow his own inclinations. The two little sons of an artist gave their father something to think about in this line. He gave the little fingers their first lessons and very early discovered a wide difference in results. One of the boys had inherited his father's talent, while the other struggled hard to please his father with his thoughts on other parents. Asked one day what he intended to do after he became a man, he replied: "Be a motorman and earn money for my wife." His father gave him up in despair—a good thing for the child, perhaps.

BETTY BRADEN.

## PRAISES PORTO RICO

President Tells of Beauty of  
Island in Message.

## WOULD MAKE PEOPLE CITIZENS

Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason  
Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well, no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure the free exercise of the franchise. 'Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. 'Officials Work with People. 'In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. 'It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system, the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet, as the people has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government. 'Wants One Bureau for All. 'All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. 'In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well, no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure the free exercise of the franchise. 'Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. 'Officials Work with People. 'In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. 'It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system, the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet, as the people has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government. 'Wants One Bureau for All. 'All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. 'In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well, no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure the free exercise of the franchise. 'Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. 'Officials Work with People. 'In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. 'It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system, the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet, as the people has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government. 'Wants One Bureau for All. 'All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. 'In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well, no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure the free exercise of the franchise. 'Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. 'Officials Work with People. 'In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. 'It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system, the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet, as the people has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government. 'Wants One Bureau for All. 'All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. 'In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the stress of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well, no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure the free exercise of the franchise. 'Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. 'Officials Work with People. 'In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. 'It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom, the two basic principles of our American system, the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet, as the people has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government. 'Wants One Bureau for All. 'All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the Department of War or the Department of State. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another. 'In conclusion, let me express my admiration for the work done by the Congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results. 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Tells Congress He Knows of No Reason

Why They Should Not Be  
Treated the Same as People Here.  
Has Kind Words for Native Officers  
and Soldiers—Officials Efficient.

The expected special message of President Roosevelt on Porto Rico was received by Congress yesterday. The message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: 'On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning the next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I am deeply indebted to the officials of the harbor for the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee. 'In addition to the delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' Association. 'There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been accomplished by granting them full American citizenship. 'Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. 'Power Judiciously Used. 'This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been judiciously used, to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present